

CIRM Funded Clinical Trials

## Phase 1 Study of CD19/CD22 Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T Cells in Adults with Recurrent or Refractory B Cell Malignancies

<b>Disease Area:</b>	B cell cancers
<b>Investigator:</b>	Crystal Mackall
<b>Institution:</b>	Stanford University
<b>CIRM Grant:</b>	CLIN2-10846 (Pre-Active)
<b>Award Value:</b>	\$11,976,906
<b>Trial Sponsor:</b>	Stanford University
<b>Trial Stage:</b>	Phase 1
<b>Trial Status:</b>	Launching
<b>Targeted Enrollment:</b>	N/A



Crystal Mackall

### Details:

Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T Cell Therapy is an innovative cancer therapy with very encouraging response rates in patients. The therapy works by isolating a patient's own T cells (a type of immune cell) and then genetically engineering them to recognize a protein on the surface of cancer cells, triggering their destruction. In some patients with B cell leukemias, however, cancer cells escape detection by the modified T cells and cause the cancer's reoccurrence.

Researchers at the Stanford University School of Medicine have developed an engineered T cell designed to recognize not one, but two, cell surface proteins on cancer cells with the aim of enhancing a patient's response to the therapy and reducing the potential for relapse. In addition, some of the T cells will form memory stem cells that will survive for years and continue to survey the body, killing any new or surviving cancer cells.

**Source URL:** <https://www.cirm.ca.gov/clinical-trial/phase-1-study-cd19cd22-chimeric-antigen-receptor-car-t-cells-adults-recurrent-or>